

5242

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

(Belgium)

REGULATIONS

CONCERNING

THE COLLECTION AND INTERPRETATION OF INFORMATION

AND DISSEMINATION OF

INTELLIGENCE.

* * * * *

Translated as part of an
Individual Research Study

by

Thomas North

Capt. F.A.

March 1935

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Brussels, June 1929

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(BELGIUM)

SECOND SECTION

R E G U L A T I O N S

CONCERNING

THE COLLECTION AND INTERPRETATION OF INFORMATION

AND DISSEMINATION OF

INTELLIGENCE

* * * * *

Approved:

The Minister of National Defense

DE BROQUEVILLE

The present Regulations supersede the Confidential Regulations for the Intelligence Service dated 20 February, 1917, G-2, GHQ, Belgian Army.

Translated as part of an
Individual Research Study

by

Thomas North,

Captain, F.A.

March 1935.

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R E G U L A T I O N S
CONCERNING
THE COLLECTION AND INTERPRETATION OF INFORMATION AND
DISSEMINATION OF INTELLIGENCE.

* * * * *

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

1. Any document, event or observation of any kind which may aid in our knowledge of the enemy and of the terrain is designated an item of Information. No item of information, however insignificant it may appear, can be neglected.

The value of the information is enhanced according to the precision with which are reported:

- a. its character
- b. its source
- c. its date and hour
- d. the circumstances under which it was collected.

2. Information of the enemy and of the terrain constitute an important factor in the concepts and the decisions of the Commander. Consequently every commander must be provided with an Intelligence Service appropriate to the importance of his sphere of action.

3. Collection of Information. The constant improvement and development of weapons and the consequent evolution in the organization and methods of combat of armed forces entail a corresponding growth in the material means and the agencies for the collection of information.

This growth demands coordination of the efforts of information-collecting agencies in the plans under which they operate, and, in the actual performance, decentralization of the tasks.

4. Transmittal of Information. Every item of information should be transmitted without delay. Transmittal must be especially prompt in the case of information of transitory importance or which

calls for immediate utilization, such as preparations for an attack, incidents of combat, transient targets, etc.

Important information should be transmitted through several channels.

Any omission or delay in the transmittal of information may deprive the Commander of Intelligence of the highest importance; therefore it is strictly forbidden either to appropriate any document concerning the enemy or the theater of operations, or to accumulate "personal collections" of documents. This rule is to be strictly applied in all echelons of command of the different arms.

5. The object of the Interpretation of information is to draw conclusions therefrom as Intelligence for the Commander.

It involves the examination, the collation and the coordination of the information; the conclusion is submitted to the commander in a clear and simple form which can be directly utilized to the benefit of his concepts or decisions. It is the duty of the Commander to check this interpretation by calling for the items of information upon which it is based whenever he deems it necessary.

The task of interpretation demands centralization of the items gathered by the collecting agencies.

6. The Dissemination of Intelligence consists in presenting it to those interested in such form and within such time as will ensure the efficacious utilization thereof.

7. The Utilization of Intelligence is the employment thereof in the execution of the policies of the Commander. The Commander himself utilizes Intelligence by giving it full consideration in preparing his combat orders. In certain cases Intelligence demands immediate utilization.

Prompt transmittal of information is indispensable to timely utilization of the resulting Intelligence.

8. In all that relates to the organization of the collection of

information, centralization of the items gathered, interpretation and dissemination of Intelligence, the Commander is assisted by a special agency:

the G-2 Section at G.H.Q.,

the G-2 Office of the General Staff in the Large Units,

the Intelligence Officer in the other units.

These agencies are responsible to the Chief of Staff and to the Regimental Commander respectively.

9. The collection and interpretation of information and the dissemination of Intelligence are a direct responsibility of the Commander.

I --- COLLECTION OF INFORMATION
* * * * *

A -- The Mission.

10. The collection of information is governed by orders or instructions given by the Commander to the information-collecting agencies. The Chief of Staff directs and coordinates the preparation of these orders, giving due consideration to:

- a. the Will of the Commander,
- b. Information demanded by higher authority,
- c. Information necessary to his own Large Unit,
- d. Information required by the different arms and services.

Close collaboration between the G-2 Section or Office and the G-1 Section or Office of the General Staff is necessary to this end, as well as between G-2 and the different arms and services. It is the personal responsibility of the Chief of Staff to assure this collaboration.

11. Orders and instructions should clearly indicate the mission. The chief of the information collecting agency may select his means, being responsible for the accomplishment of his mission.

B --- The Means.

12. The collection of information is performed by:

1. The troops.
2. The Observation agencies:
 - a. Ground,
 - b. Aerial.
3. The Listening agencies:
 - a. Intercept,
 - b. Radiogoniometry.
4. The G-2 Offices of the Staff and the G-2 Section at G.H.Q.:
 - a. The actual personnel of the G-2 Office or Section,
 - b. The interpreters charged with the interrogation of prisoners,
 - c. Cryptographic Service,
 - d. Service for examining captured documents,
 - e. G.H.Q. Intelligence Service (secret services).

This list is not necessarily complete; the evolution of weapons and of methods of combat entrains a corresponding evolution in material means and agencies for collecting information which should be based upon close liaison between the G-2 Offices or Section and the different Arms and Services.

13. Troops. An Intelligence Service is organized in each regiment. It is directed by the Intelligence Officer and functions under the authority of the regimental commander. The Intelligence Officer is responsible for:

- a. The organization of the collection of information,
- b. The assembling of the information collected,
- c. The transmittal of the information.

Information obtained by the troops is essentially contact information, derived by the efforts of:

- a. Security elements while marching or posted,
- b. Units in combat,
- c. Other units charged with observation of enemy activity.

The sources of information which is obtained by the regiment are:

- a. Statements of prisoners,
- b. Captured documents,
- c. Observation by eye or by ear,

d. Questioning of inhabitants.

The object of Intelligence furnished by the regiments is:

- a. While in movement -- to determine the hostile zones and directions of march,
- b. While in readiness, and during combat -- to determine the apparent contour of the enemy forces, the movement of his forward elements, his occupation of terrain,
- c. At all times -- to divine his intentions and to identify his units.

The characteristic of combat information is its verity. When gathered with judgment it should be given serious weight.

14. Observation. The Observation Agencies are:

- a. Natural -- organs of sight and hearing,
- b. Mechanical -- photographic and mechanical ranging apparatus, etc.

Information obtained by mechanical means is more reliable. For this reason photographs are of excellent documentary value, and when studied in conjunction with information from other sources they are most fruitful in yield. It is therefore advisable to verify visual observation by photography whenever possible.

I. Ground Observation.

Ground observation is performed by:

- a. the troops,
- b. special agencies, viz. special observers, flash-ranging units, sound-ranging units.

Ground observation must be continuous; it makes systematic and coordinated employment of all of the means of observation.

Observation by the troops themselves has limited range and is subject to interruption. It must be supplemented by observation by special agencies equipped with long-range apparatus and capable of ensuring continuity of observation. These agencies have the common mission of surveillance over the enemy terrain, particularly over the distant portions which are beyond the means of the troops. They have in addition the following missions:

the special observers observe for the Commander our own area and that of the enemy, or make systematic study in detail of the enemy organization, particularly his observation posts and important establishments; the flash and sound-ranging units discover the hostile batteries and locate their emplacements.

II. Aerial Observation.

Aerial Observation is performed by the Air Service which is an information-collecting agency of the Large Units. Reconnaissance by Army aviation precedes or extends that of Corps or Cavalry Corps aviation. Balloons are generally attached to the Corps.

Aviation reconnaissance is focussed upon every sign of the presence and activity of the enemy within the air area designated by the Commander, as well as upon the details of the terrain. Surveillance by the balloons is directed towards the same objectives within the limits of their visibility.

In the Corps, the aviation seeks to locate the enemy; to discover his movements; to determine his dispositions; to locate the positions, distribution and targets of his artillery; to discover his work in organization of his position; and to reconnoiter conditions on his lines of communication.

The Intelligence which it furnishes is usually susceptible of more immediate utilization than that furnished by the Army aviation.

The investigations of the latter are directed towards the concentration of the hostile forces; movements on roads and railroads; activity in the stations; cantonments; and defensive organizations of the enemy. When the Army is in contact with the enemy, the Army aviation reconnoiters his rear areas and flanks directing its attention upon movements of troops and materiel; cantonments; organization of the battle area, viz. the various depots, airdromes, medical service installations, defensive organization in the rear area, condition of the lines of communication.

Anti-aircraft defense is especially charged with furnishing

information concerning enemy aviation activity. This information is of interest to the Commander, the friendly aviation, and the defense of the Zone of the Interior.

15. Listening Agencies.

I. The Intercepts pick up electrical communications, viz. wire or radio telephony and telegraphy, ground-return telegraphy. The enemy occasionally transmits highly important messages in clear. Cipher messages are turned over to specialists for study.

Information so derived is of great importance since it may reveal the enemy's intentions, decisions, and even the exact time set for his actions. However, it should always be subjected to the judicious scrutiny of persons competent to distinguish practice or intentionally misleading messages from those relating to actual events.

II. Radiogoniometry enables us to determine the location of enemy radio posts, their grouping into nets, their relationship to each other, and hence to deduce conclusions concerning the hostile order of battle, command organization, important troop movements, etc. Such deductions which are intrinsically so important must be made with great discernment because of the possibility that the enemy may have camouflaged his radio activities.

The Intercept and Radiogoniometry are Army services; the information which they collect is assembled in the G-2 Section at G.H.Q., which, however, gives the necessary orders so that information from listening agencies which is susceptible of immediate utilization shall also be brought directly and promptly to the attention of the appropriate subordinate units.

16. G-2 Offices.

The G-2 Offices, and especially the G-2 Section at G.H.Q. collect through their own means a great amount of information which is of value particularly because of its nature and volume.

Interrogations of prisoners, when systematically conducted, supply precise information concerning the enemy order of battle,

dispositions, organization and intentions.

Personal papers of prisoners, such as service records and private correspondence, contain indications as to the order of battle (addresses), movements (trips and itineraries), matters of morale, and material factors. Their examination is a matter of great importance and is centralized in the 2d Section at G.H.Q.

Official military documents (orders, reports, maps, etc.) are the most reliable source of information.

G.H.Q. Intelligence Service, which comprises everything concerning the secret services, furnishes information of particular interest to the High Command; it operates under the instructions and on behalf of G-2, G.H.Q. It assembles the information collected by its personnel, determines the reliability of the sources and the degree of credibility which can be accorded it. The information which it receives may be of the highest importance. In analysing it one should beware of false reports; this requires a critical discernment which is experienced and sure.

In addition to the reporting services, the G.H.Q. Intelligence Service is also responsible for the counter-espionage service.

The Press should be followed attentively, but with the exercise of prudence. Real indiscretions susceptible of immediate exploitation are mixed with false or deliberately misleading news.

17. The Air Intelligence Service is directly responsible to the Chief of Aviation and ensures the centralization, coordination and transmittal of information collected by the aviation, the Anti-Aircraft Service, and the balloons.

The Artillery Intelligence Service is directly responsible to the Chief of Artillery and has an analogous mission with respect to information furnished by flash and sound ranging units and by the observation agencies of artillery organizations.

It is essential that both Services maintain perfect liaison

with the headquarters of the Large Units to which they belong (G-2 Offices of the Staffs, or G-2 Section, G.H.Q.). They transmit thereto all information which they gather and receive therefrom such information as they may need.

NOTE: The Regulations of the various Arms, and Special Instructions cover the employment of the different means of collecting information.

18. The Distribution of the information-collecting agencies and services among the different echelons of command is as follows (regiments excepted):

a. At G.H.Q.:

G.H.Q. Intelligence Service (secret services),
Air and Anti-Aircraft Intelligence Service,
Artillery Intelligence Service,
Ground Observation unit,
Cryptographic Service,
Radiogoniometric and Intercept Service,
Service for examining captured documents.

b. In the Corps:

Aviation (Corps Air Intelligence Service),
Artillery Intelligence Service,
Ground Observation unit.

c. In the Division:

Ground Observation unit,

II --- Interpretation.
* * * * *

19. The study of enemy information should be so conducted as to lead as promptly as possible to the conclusions which constitute the interpretation of the information.

If the nature of the tactical operations indicates the necessity, the Chief of Staff (or Regimental Commander) sets the hour by which this interpretation must be completed. The services charged with interpretation must be able to present their

conclusions within the time indicated; thus their work, which must be both expeditious and complete, should be so organized as to meet such requirements.

The diversity of the information received by the Large Units makes it necessary to decentralize the actual tasks of coordination and interpretation; these are distributed between G-2 (Office or Section) and the Artillery and Air Intelligence Services, under the technical direction of the Chief of the G-2 Office or Section. Within the G-2 Office or Section itself the tasks are distributed according to the policies of its Chief.

In order to expedite its final interpretation, information transmitted to higher authority should be condensed, coordinated, and, if necessary, interpreted by the transmitting unit; in the last case it is important that a clear distinction be made between facts and the interpretation thereof.

The absence of any preconceived idea is essential to sound interpretation of information.

The topographic service and the topographic sections in the execution of their particular tasks (restitution of aerial photographs, reproduction of plans, sketches, etc.) contribute to the study of documents concerning the enemy by furnishing the first interpretation thereof.

20. The G-2 Office or Section alone is responsible to the Chief of Staff for the final interpretation of information gathered by all the collecting agencies. As a general rule the Intelligence Estimate which it prepares should be limited to the scope of the unit for which it is intended.

The Artillery Intelligence Service, the Air Intelligence Service, the Radiogoniometric and Intercept Service, and the Topographic Service and Sections, produce a practical (and always technical) interpretation of the information. They prepare Intelligence estimates as required by the G-2 Office or Section, or upon the order of their own Chief. These Services do not present Intelligence Estimates to the Commander.

21. The interpretation of information must be made in the light of all facts already known. Therefore it is important that each item of information be posted, filed, and indexed. Each of the Intelligence Services will prepare dossiers according to a uniform model and will keep them regularly up to date.

22. The work of interpretation necessitates frequent personal and verbal contacts between the representatives of the information-collecting agencies and the Intelligence Services, and between these and the G-2 Offices or Section. It is therefore desirable that the various Intelligence Services be housed in the same general vicinity and under such conditions as will favor these contacts. Furthermore, periodical conferences between the Chiefs of the Intelligence Services are held at the G-2 Offices of the Large Units, being presided over by G-2, while the Corps G-2's meet periodically at the G-2 Section at G.H.Q.

Should a difference of opinion arise in the matter of an interpretation on the part of G-2 and the Chief of an Intelligence Service, the matter in dispute may be brought to the attention of the Chief of Staff by G-2 who invites the Chief of the Service to explain his point of view, supported by technical documents, to the Chief of Staff.

III -- Dissemination.

* * * * *

23. The effective utilization of Intelligence is dependent upon dissemination so organized that the information and its interpretation will reach those interested in adequate time and in a form suited to their respective needs. Dissemination is effected:

1. Upwards, towards the Commander,
2. Downwards, towards the troops and services,
3. Laterally, towards neighboring units.

All information collected must reach not only the services responsible for its interpretation up to and including G-2, G.H.Q. where the final interpretation is made, but also those collecting agencies that are interested in this information with a view to the best performance of their own investigations. In particular, the G-2 Section at G.H.Q. should be immediately informed in each case of the capture of prisoners, and the latter should be brought to this Section as promptly as possible. Moreover, when the efficacy of the utilization can be enhanced thereby, information of transitory nature or which calls for immediate utilization should be communicated without delay directly to the units which can take action thereon; report of such notification always accompanies the information when being transmitted to higher authority.

Intelligence should be disseminated:

- a. Immediately, in the form of a verbal or written report, whenever the Intelligence calls for prompt utilization,
- b. Daily, in the form of Intelligence Summaries from lower units upwards, Intelligence Reports downwards, Intelligence Reports and, where appropriate, Intelligence Summaries laterally.
- c. Periodically, or according to circumstances:

1. In the form of special studies concerning the general enemy situation, or particular items of his activity such as organization, recruiting, tactical methods, artillery activity, installations along the front, etc.

2. In the form of maps, sketches, tables, diagrams, etc. This graphic interpretation of information aids in the understanding and facilitates the exploitation; it should be employed whenever possible. Instructions or special regulations prescribe the form of such documents and the service responsible for preparing them.

Periodical or special documents are usually issued separately; they may, however, be annexed to Intelligence Summaries or Intelligence Reports.

24. Dissemination of Intelligence should follow a systematic

procedure. For each document the G-2 Office or Section prepares a distribution list showing the number of copies destined for each recipient. The G-2 Office or Section should give particular attention to the means to be employed in order to assure the most rapid dissemination possible.

25. Intelligence Summaries intended for the Commander are always prepared by the G-2 Office or Section who submit them to the Chief of Staff. In the regiments such summaries are prepared by the Intelligence Officer who submits them to the regimental commander. The other documents are prepared either by G-2 (Office, Section or Intelligence Officer) or by the Intelligence Service concerned. Each Intelligence Service must submit to G-2 all documents which it prepares; such documents are then disseminated under the stamp of G-2 and of that particular Intelligence Service. An exception to this rule may be made in the case of matter which is exclusively of a technical nature.

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INTELLIGENCE
THE G-2 SECTION IN THE DIVISION

VII Corps
13th Div.
G-2

ANNEX No. 1

INTELLIGENCE PLAN
For the night 4-5 and day of 5 September

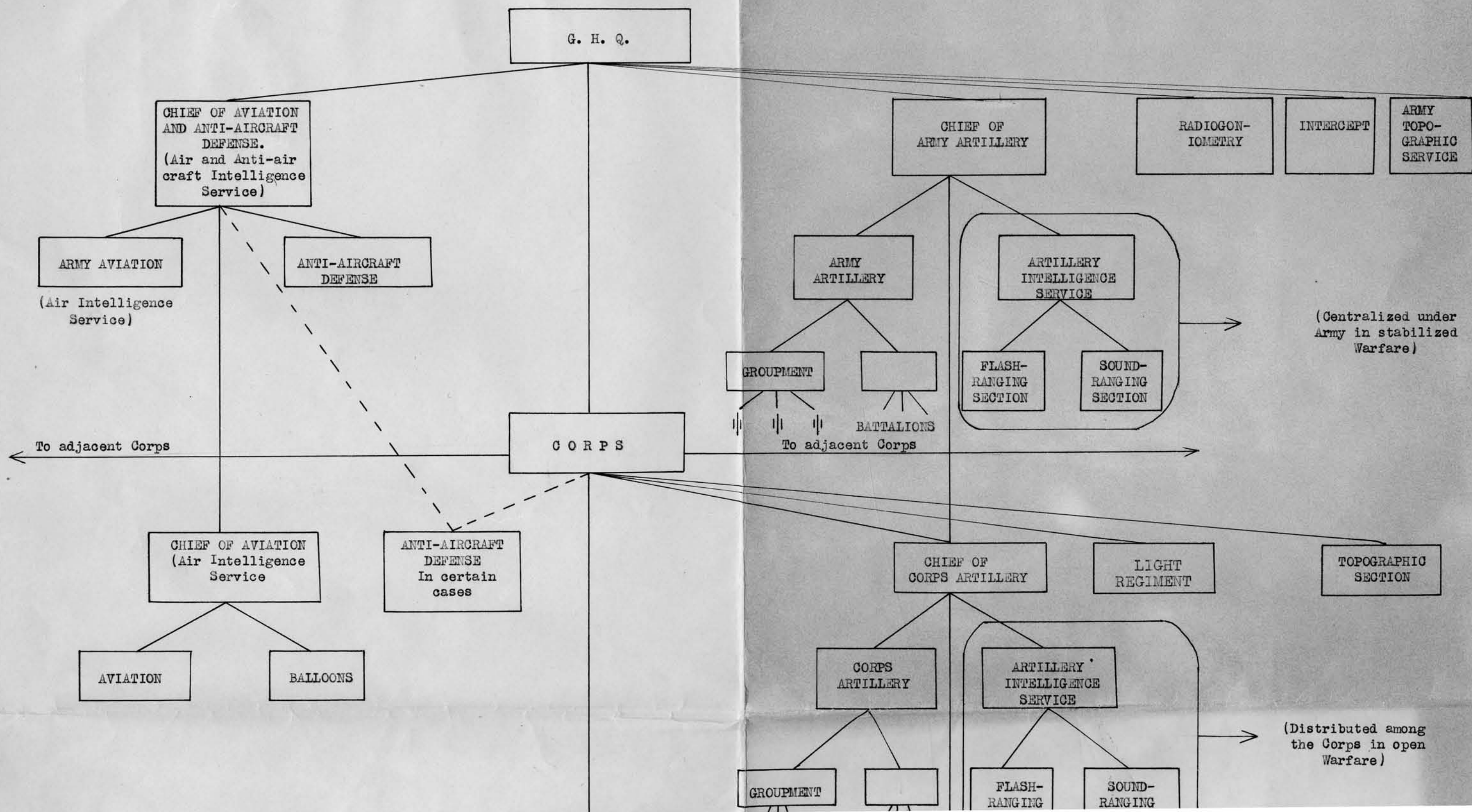
ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF ENEMY INFORMATION	TIME BY WHICH INFORMATION MUST BE RECEIVED	COLLECTING AGENCIES	METHOD OF ACTIVATING COLLECTING AGENCIES
<p>I. <u>DURING THE NIGHT</u></p> <p>What is the enemy doing on the front of the Division? Is he remaining in Place? Is he withdrawing? Is he being reinforced?</p>	3:00 A.M.	Infantry (Patrols. Raids to be executed about 1:00 A.M.).	Arrange with 3d Section
<p>II. <u>AFTER DAYBREAK</u></p> <p>a. <u>If the enemy has maintained contact</u></p> <p>1. How is he occupying the plateau: MARGNY - FONTAINE CHACUN? Strength of enemy forces (infantry, artillery). Are there any reserves immediately available behind the front, particularly in the area FONTAINE CHACUN - wood to the east?</p> <p>2. Are there any movements on the roads leading northwards from the valley of the PETIT MORIN (area BOISSY LE REPOS-LE THOULT)? Is the vicinity of the PETIT MORIN occupied?</p>	<p>5:30 A.M.</p> <p>7:00 A.M.</p>	<p>Air Service</p> <p>and</p> <p>Ground observation</p> <p>Aviation</p>	<p>(Aviation - request to : Corps (Balloon - order</p> <p>Direct order</p> <p>Request to Corps</p>
<p>b. <u>If the enemy has broken contact</u></p> <p>1. Has he left any forces in the area: FONTAINE CHACUN - wood to the east?</p> <p>2. Are there any signs of the presence of the enemy on the following axes: BUISSON FLEURET - MARGNY - FONTAINE CHACUN - JANVILLIERS - FONTAINE AU BRON - BOISSY LE REPOS - LE BOUT DU VAL - CHARLEVILLE?</p> <p>BIEVRE - FROMENTIERES - LA MORLIERE - LE THOULT - CORFELIX - LES CULOTS - LA VILLENEUVE LEZ CHARLEVILLE?</p>	<p>5:30 A.M.</p> <p>7:00 A.M. (as far as the RAU. DE LA FONTAINE NOIRE)</p> <p>9:00 A.M. (as far as the line: FONTAINE AU BRON - southern edges of BOIS DU THOULT and B. DE FROMENTIERES)</p> <p>10:00 A.M. (as far as the PETIT MORIN)</p> <p>Noon (as far as the line: CHARLEVILLE - LA VILLENEUVE LEZ CHARLEVILLE)</p>	<p>Reconnaissance Detachment. Infantry.</p> <p>Air Service</p> <p>Ground observation</p> <p>Reconnaissance Detachment.</p> <p>and</p> <p>Aviation</p>	<p>Arrange with 3d Section</p> <p>Request to Corps</p> <p>Direct order</p> <p>Arrange with 3d Section</p> <p>Request to Corps</p>

REGULATIONS CONCERNING
THE COLLECTION AND INTERPRETATION OF INFORMATION
AND DISSEMINATION OF INTELLIGENCE.
(BELGIAN, 1929)

ANNEX I

THE INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP

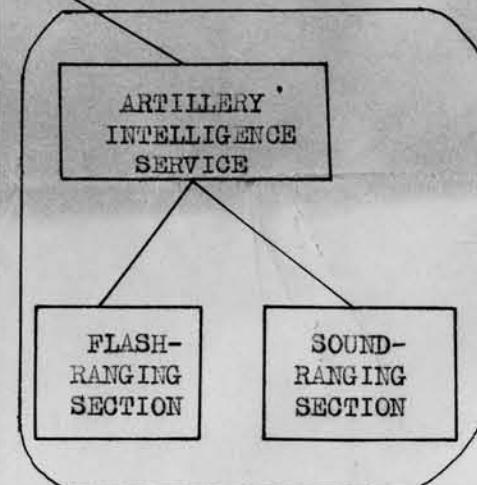
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AVIATION

BALLOONS

CORPS
ARTILLERY



GROUPMENT



INFANTRY
DIVISION

To adjacent Division

DIVISIONAL INFANTRY
COMMANDER

M. G.
BATTALION

CANNON
BATTERY

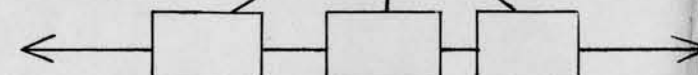
← INFANTRY
REGIMENT

INFANTRY
REGIMENT

INFANTRY
REGIMENT →

GROUPMENTS IN
DIRECT SUPPORT

GROUPMENT IN
GENERAL SUPPORT



INFANTRY BATTALIONS